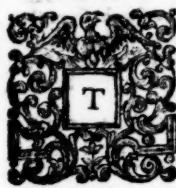


# The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1731.



**T**HOUGH Self-Defence is the strongest Principle of Nature and allowed to be the most justifiable, yet the Practice of it is generally ungrateful to one's self, as well as obnoxious to the Censure of others. We are all apt to be guilty of some Partiality, where our own Interest is immediately concern'd, and are

always suspected of it, whatever Precautions or Resolutions We may take to avoid the Guilt, or prevent the Suspicion of it. Men of thinking and generous Minds, being sensible of this human Frailty, and the general Prejudice of the World against what a Writer advances in his own Justification, often say less than They really ought, and much less than They would have said in Behalf of another. Nay, even Reason itself loses some of its Weight by becoming personal, and the same Arguments, which gain Strength, in one Case, by the Appearance of Generosity and Friendship, are weakened, in the other, by carrying an Air of Selfishness and private Interest.

This is the Reason, which induc'd me, in my last Paper, only just to touch upon some of the ungenerous Arts, made Use of by my Adversaries, and to decline any particular Defence of my self, with Regard to a late Trial, in which I may be thought too much concern'd to speak with Candour and Impartiality. I was apprehensive, besides, that it might not be altogether safe to deliver my Sentiments upon a Subject, which is already determined in a legal Method. I contented my self therefore with some general Observations on the Conduct of my Adversaries in this Affair, without any such Insinuations against the Gentlemen of the Jury, as *THEY* threw out, upon a former Occasion, when Mr. Franklin was acquitted. The *Sheriff*, in that Case, were accus'd of Packing, the *Jury* of Corruption and Perjury, and We our selves of Subornation. I make no Doubt that if We had been so happy, in the present Case, as to have had a Verdict in our Favour, these very Gentlemen would have received the like Treatment, and been branded, in the same courtly Style, as a Set of infamous Fellows, who cleared D'Anvers of the Guilt of his Libel, and very wisely and honestly took it to themselves. But these are Privileges, which peculiarly belong to the Writers on the other Side; who seem authorized to asperse whom They please, in the grossest Manner, with Impunity. Our Duty is Submission, Resignation and Silence. We must not complain of any Hardship, whatever Reason of Complaint our own private Opinion may suggest to us. We are not allowed to remonstrate against the Decision of the Law, or to cast any Reflections on that Verdict, which hath been pronounc'd against us.

But since the ministerial Writers have thought fit to pursue this Subject, and not content with the Victory They have gain'd in Westminster Hall, endeavour to forestall the Judgment of the Court by continual Comments on the Malignity and mischievous Effects of our Writings; I hope I may be indulg'd so far as to make a few Remarks on Them.

I have often observed that it is almost impossible for any Man, in the Prosecution of such an Undertaking, to keep Himself so strictly upon his Guard as not to let fall some Expressions, which may be thought to exceed the just Bounds of Liberty. I never pretended, nor will I ever pretend, to purge my self intirely from such a Charge; and, perhaps, I might defy the greatest Lawyer in England to publish a weekly Paper, upon Matters of State, without being guilty of some Slips of this Kind, in the Hurry of writing, or the Warmth of Opposition. But if his Undertaking, in general, appears to be calculated for the Service of his Country, and hath evidently produc'd some good Effects, I think a reasonable Allowance ought to be made for the common Frailties of human Nature. This is all I desire in my own Case. As I am conscious of the good Design of these Papers, and may be allowed to say, without Vanity, that They have been of some Use to the Cause of Liberty; so I hope that a few Errors, or warm Expressions, will not be thought sufficient to take away the Merit of the whole Work, or to prevent the Prosecution of it for the future.—Let it be considered by every thinking and impartial Man, how far Liberty itself may be affected by some Doctrines, lately advanc'd, if They should be encouraged and put in Practice. For my Part, I am ready to submit to my Fate, whatever it may be,

and do not apprehend that I shall be in a worse Condition than the rest of my Fellow-Subjects; even Those, who have taken the most Pains to distinguish themselves against me by recommending these very Doctrines.

But it is very surprizing that these Writers should think it either prudent, or necessary, to enter into a formal justification of some late Proceedings, which We have never been bold enough to censure, or arraign. Can They be vain enough to believe that their venal Pens will give any Credit to those Proceedings, or that We are yet precluded, by any Rules of Decency or Duty, from exposing their mean Sophistries and vile Misrepresentations? Surely, such a Defence of myself, against the most ungenerous Calumny and Falsification, cannot be thought inconsistent with the strictest Regard to the Course of Law, or the Deference, which is due to Men in Authority! I shall therefore take the Freedom of examining those extrajudicial Censures, which have been lately pass'd upon my Writings.

I need not trouble the Reader with any Remarks on that incoherent Jargon of Sense and Nonsense, of Truth and Falshood, of Reasoning and Stupidity, which appear'd this Day Fortnight in the *London Journal*. The Absurdities of that Paper are already sufficiently expos'd by Mr. Eg. who hath an happy Talent at setting the Blunders of such Writers in a strong and ridiculous Light. The pert Follies of little Squire Walsingham have lately furnished the Town with several entertaining Pieces of that Kind, and I think the solemn Dullness of Mr. Osborne worthy of the same humorous and diverting Pen.

But We are oblig'd to the *Daily Courant*, of Saturday last, for some Thoughts concerning the Liberty of the Press, which deserve a little Notice.

The Author tells us that as the Event of a late Trial hath been frequently represented, both in Print and Conversation, as a violent Shock to this Bulwark of our Liberties, He cannot avoid offering some cool Reflections upon it to the Publick; some serious Considerations, drawn from Reason and the Nature of Things, unbiass'd by Interest, Party, or Passion.

For my Part, I know of no Writers, who have taken the Liberty to represent this Affair in such a Light, in Print. I am sure, at least, He cannot charge it upon my self. Nor can I tell in what Manner it hath been treated in Conversation. My own is very confin'd; and I have not yet had any Opportunity of learning the general Discourse of the Town.—But let us examine his cool Reflections and serious Considerations.

It is observable that notwithstanding all his Professions of Impartiality and Disinterestedness, He seems apprehensive that He shall draw upon Himself the Imputation of a Mercenary and an Hireling, by appearing in that Paper.—Why so?—Is it because Mercenaries and Hirelings are known to appear in it?—I am sure, That is no Compliment to the Paper, or the Writers in it. But He undertakes to turn this Objection, whenever it is made, into a Confession of his Disinterestedness and Impartiality.—How?—Why by disclaiming, in the most solemn Manner, what other hireling Writers have so often and so impudently contended for, in the Cause of the Press; an Exemption from the Power of Law, and the Rules of Justice.—He should have said that legal and equitable Exemption, to which We are intitled by the present happy Establishment and Constitution of this Kingdom; for I know no other Exemption, that was ever contended for by any Writer of common Sense. This Argument therefore is as much to the Purpose, as if a Person, in an higher Station, should endeavour to purge Himself from the Imputation of voting for a Pension, by shewing his Readiness to give up the Rights and Liberties of his Country.

What He says concerning the Abuses of the Press and the Inconveniencies, which sometimes attend it, hath been sufficiently consider'd in former Papers. The true Point in Debate is, whether some Methods of interpreting and Forms of proceeding against political Writings, which have been lately recommended, do not tend to an indirect Restraint upon the Press; or whether it is possible for any Man to examine Matters of State, or at least to censure the Conduct of Ministers, with the least Assurance of Impunity, if those Doctrines should be established.

It hath been objected, says He, that Printing is a Trade, to which People are regularly and lawfully bred, and it is an unjust Practice to punish a Man for the Exercise of his Trade.—Such an Objection, hath, indeed, been made, and I think it an important Objection, notwithstanding his poor Sacer. Nay, it hath been thought so by the Writers on his own Side, as well as by us; particu-

larly, by his learned Friend, Mr. Osborne, who tells us in his notable Discourse of the 4th Instant, that meer Publishing is no more a Crime than running, or walking, eating, or drinking; and therefore Juries ought to be Judges of the Law, as well as the Fact.—His Answer to This is, that Pharmacy is a lawful Art; and yet He believes few People will deny that an Apothecary should be punish'd for administering Poisons, though the compounding of them may, in some Cases, be Part of his Business.—No doubt of it, if it should appear that He did it with an Intent of poisoning; but not if He should ignorantly, or inadvertently mix up a little too much of one Ingredient, without any wicked, or malicious Design.

We now come to the main Argument, which contains, as He is pleas'd to express it, the whole Force of these Libertines Reasoning; viz. that such Writings have been of great Use to the Publick in former Times, tho' the Ministers called Them scandalous and seditious, and if these Doctrines of Prosecution should prevail, to the Terror, or Destruction of Writers, the Liberties of our Country may be lost, in Times to come, for want of such Guardians and Advocates.—To which this impartial Gentleman replies, that let the same bad Measures prevail again, which prevail'd in former Times, and He'll engage the same good Spirit will arise, whatever Restraints shall be laid on the Press, and whatever cruel Punishments such Writings may draw on the Authors or Publishers of them.—He thinks This a sufficient Answer; and, no doubt, it will administer great Consolation to the Advocates of Liberty, that They must always stand in the Breach, and sacrifice Themselves to the Good of their Country. It is just such a Kind of Comfort as a certain Nobleman gave to a poor Fellow, who was condemn'd to be hang'd, for some Offence against the Court; Never mind it, said He, it is all for the better, and will serve to blacken the Party.—But I shrewdly suspect that We should not have the Honour of this candid Gentleman's Company upon such an Occasion!

He hath advanced one Argument in Defence of Prosecutions, which is really extraordinary from such a Writer. I apprehend, says He, that a worse Danger might ensue, if Libellers were indulg'd in their Demand of an absolute Impunity. Sperta exolefunt is a Maxim, that Writers ought to be alarm'd at. If it were thoroughly practis'd, the Number of Authors and Pamphlets would soon do their own Business; for They would find no Readers. A Prosecution, now and then, is like throwing a little Water on a great Fire, suppresses its Rage at present, but makes the Fuel last the longer.—What an excellent Advocate is This for Courts and Ministers? He does not desire, it seems, to suppress Libels, but to encourage and perpetuate Them. He is afraid They would die away of Themselves, if neglected, and therefore is so good as to call in the Aid of the secular Arm to keep them alive. This Argument hath been often made Use of by the Friends of Liberty, to shew the Folly of endeavouring to suppress it by Power and Violence; but I believe it was never urg'd before on the other Side; especially by a Writer, who promis'd us such cool Reflections and serious Considerations.

Upon the whole, says He, I am for leaving the Matter to the Sense of the Nation. I think Writers, as well as other Subjects, ought to be try'd by their Country; and I shall always look for the Sense of the People in the impartial Verdict of an honest Jury; which Impartiality I shall always be sure to find, while the Law, relating to Juries, stands as it is amended by the late Act.

I am glad to find that the Sense of the People is at last thought to be of some Weight, and I am as willing as this Writer to look for it in the impartial Verdict of an honest Jury. But what hath the late Act, for regulating Juries, to do in this Place? If He mentions it as any Advantage to us, in the Trial of Mr. Franklin, which gave Occasion to these Thoughts, as He tells us Himself, it is a most egregious Fallacy and Prevarication; for Mr. Franklin was try'd by a SPECIAL JURY, which is not return'd by the Sheriff, nor drawn by Lot, or Ballot, but struck by the Master of the Crown Office, and by virtue of a Rule of Court, upon the Motion of the Attorney-General.

I mention This only as a Matter of Fact, and with no other Design than to undeceive those People, who may be led to suppose, by this Way of Writing, that Mr. Franklin had the Benefit of this Lot, or Ballot, which hath been always esteem'd the great Security and Advantage, obtain'd by the JURY ACT.



# ERRATUM.

In the last Paragraph but one of the foregoing Disasters, and the last Line but three of that Paragraph, for not RETURN'D by the Sheriff, &c. read not NAMED.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Hague Dec. 26. His Royal Highness the Duke of Lorraine sets out Tomorrow or next Day at farthest, for Germany. The State of War for the ensuing Year is sent to the respective Provinces. On Sunday last Count Sinzendorf, Imperial Minister, received an Express from Vienna; and the Earl of Chesterfield having received a Packet of Letters by the same Express, conferred next Day with the Lords Deputies.

From Marseilles, the 14th Inst. N. S. they write, that Don Carlos paid the River Aix, within five Leagues of that City, the Sunday before, with a great Retinue, for Antibes; that he travelled hard, in order to get to Italy as soon as possible, on Account of the Great Duke's illness.

LONDON, December 25.

On Tuesday last, being St. Thomas's Day, came on the Election of the COMMON COUNCIL for this City; when a great Majority of the same Gentlemen, who served before, were re-chosen, notwithstanding all the Attempts, that were made by Writing, Solicitation, and other Arts, to influence the Citizens against their former Members.

For the Ward of Farringdon Without. The following Persons were elected, viz.

For St. Sepulchre's.	For St. Dunstan's.
Mr. Masters.	Deputy Child.
Mr. Johnson.	Mr. Holloway.
Mr. Partington.	Mr. Innocent.
Mr. Crutchfield.	For St. Bride's.
Mr. Walmisley.	Mr. Ketteriche.
Mr. Pratt.	Mr. Arnold.
	Mr. Page.

For St. Andrew's.	For Ludgate.
Deputy Chillingworth.	Mr. Holiday.
Mr. Nash.	Mr. Chaplyn.

Which are all the same as last Year, except Mr. Crutchfield and Mr. Walmisley, who are in the Room of Mr. Dobbins and Mr. Bott, deceased.

There was a considerable Struggle in Castle Baynard Ward, Five against Five; when, after a Poll and Scrutiny, the old Common-Council Men carried it.

Tuesday Night the Poll for Common Council Men closed for the Ward of Cheap, on casting up the Books, the Numbers were as follows, viz.

Henry Watts	116	William Davies	125
Edward Tay	124	Rob Kendall, Dep.	124
Thomas Wright	145	Frederick Stanton	122
Joseph Bourne	123	John Hanbury	125
George Arnold	127	Samuel Ashurst	124
John Spillet	126	Allen Webb	98
Thomas Port	125	George Verney	89

The Twelve first Gentlemen were declared duly elected.

Monday Night arrived here from France the Marquis de Chavigny, in the Quality of Ambassador in Ordinary from the most Christian King; his Excellency has taken Lodgings in Pall Mall, till the House, late Count Broglie's, in Piccadilly, can be got ready.

Last Week the University of Cambridge (for preventing Disorders, and securing the Performance of regular Exercise in Lent, usually filed the Wrangling Term) order'd by a Vote, in full Senate, that the Exercise should be perform'd in that, at the same Hours and Days as in the other Terms; and that 101. extraordinary should be allowed to each of the Moderators, for their Trouble therein, annually out of the University Chest; and 2s. paid by every one who takes the Degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts, for defraying the same.

We hear that the Lord Viscount Dunkerton, Mr. Kinnisly, and Mr. Stuart, the three Gentlemen that were laid in Irons at the City of Tours in France, on account of a Person's being kill'd in a Rencontre with Ensign Hamilton in that City on St. Andrew's Day last, are carried Prisoners under a strong Guard to Paris.

Monday Night (for the first Time) London Bridge appeared most gloriously illuminated by the Addition of nineteen Globular Lights to the seven Convex, which they had before, generously subscribed for by the Inhabitants; and it shews the Emulation of the Citizens to vie with each other in this Respect. Cornhill, Part of Cheapside, Friday-street and Newgate-street having for some Time past set this laudable Example, which all must own will greatly contribute to prevent the Robberies so frequent in this City.

The Namure, a second Rate Man of War, the Hampton Court, the Edinburgh, and Grafton, third Rates, all belonging to Sir Charles Wager's Squadron, paid by Sheerness on Sunday last, and anchor'd at Blackittakes; they are to be laid up at Chatham. The Cornwall and Buckingham were not then arrived; but a large Ship being discover'd at Anchor below the Nore, 'twas believed to be one of them. The Kinfaul Man of War came into Sheerness last Friday, and is to be laid up there. The Swift Sloop came in there on Sunday, in order to be fitted for Channel Service.

On Thursday Night the Earl of Chesterfield arrived at his House in St. James's Square from Holland.

Brigadier Clayton arrived at Portsmouth on Friday last, in the Dreadnought Man of War.

Some Days ago a small Smuggling Vessel, in which we hear were three or four Persons belonging to St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, was lost on the Flats near Margate, and all the Men perished.

It is written from Lisbon, the 14th Inst. N. S. that the Fleet then arrived from Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, was in Gold and Diamonds esteemed the richest that ever came from thence, the King having for his own Account 196 Aroves of Gold, each Arove being 32 lb Weight. It is added, that in Brazil they had discovered a new Mine of Gold, richer and finer than any in the Country.

Monday ten of the Malefactors mentioned in our former were executed at Tyburn.

Tuesday Morning about 70 Convicts were carry'd from Newgate to be shipp'd off for his Majesty's Plantations in America.

On Wednesday the Directors of the South-Sea Company discharged their four Factors at Buenos Ayres. Extract of a Letter from Rotterdam, dated Dec. 28, N. S.

On Monday Night last we had a violent Storm of Wind at N. W. and on Tuesday the highest Tide that ever was known in the Memory of Man, and if it had not abated before the Flood returned again, the Dikes would have been overflowed, and the greatest Part of the Country must have been drowned: The William and Mary Sloop from Lynn was lost coming into our Harbour, and the Master and his Mate were drowned. Several other Ships were lost at the same Time.

Two French Ships, having on board 500,000 Pieces of Eight, and other Goods, from Cadiz, were lost on the French Coast in the Channel.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Richmond will be sent Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna.

Tuesday Charles Melf me, late of Hyde Park Corner, was brought from the King's Bench Prison to Charing-Cross, and put in the Pillory for an Hour, pursuant to his Sentence on his last Conviction at the King's Bench Bar, for putting off base and counterfeit Half-pence. He was afterwards carried back to the King's Bench Prison, in order to be confined there two Years.

Wednesday Duvries the Jew, convicted at the late Sessions at the Old Bailey, stood in the Pillory at the Royal Exchange, for forging an Acceptance to a Bill of Exchange of 450 l. on Mr. Peter Victorin, drawn from Stockholm. He was guarded by a vast Number of Constables, &c. but yet the Mob pelted him, and there were several Skirmishes between the Constables and the Mob.

The new Comedy, call'd *The Modish Couple*, written by C. Bodens, Esq; is to be acted on the 14th of next Month at Drury-Lane Theatre.

*The Modern Husband*, written by Mr. Fielding, is in Rehearsal at the same Theatre; and a new Farce, call'd *The Lottery*.

A New Tragedy, call'd *Injur'd Innocence*, written by ——— Billers, Esq; will be also acted there this Season.

We hear from Cambridge, that Petitions are preparing in both Universities to be presented to the Parliament at their Meeting; humbly praying that the Decisions of the Visitors of the several Colleges may not be final, but that they will be pleased to appoint a Re-hearing in such a Manner, and by such Persons, as to them in their great Wisdom shall seem fit.

Rob. On the 10th of last Month one Thomas Wyld, returning from his Business of officiating in the Excise, to his Residence at Kintbury in Wiltshire, was attacked and robb'd by two Foot-pads, of his Money, Horse, Great-Coat and Boots, and was cut, bruised and beat in so barbarous a Manner, that he died on the 12th. His Majesty, for the better detecting the Persons concern'd, has promised his most gracious Pardon to either of them, who shall discover his Accomplice, so that he may be convicted. And as a farther Encouragement, the Commissioners of Excise have promised a Reward of 50 l. to the Person making such Discovery.

Prof. Mr. Riggs, a Cadet in the first Regiment of Foot Guards, is appointed by the Earl of Albemarle Quarter-Master of his Lordship's said Regiment. — We hear that ——— Binks, Esq; will be made Ensign in Col. Jefferys's Company, in the first Regiment of Foot, in the Room of the present Ensign, who is appointed by the Earl of Albemarle to the Command of a Company in his Lordship's Regiment. — Henry de Grangues, Esq; having had a Commission to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Col. Nevill's Regiment of Dragoons in Ireland, and likewise to be Captain of a Troop in the said Regiment, in the Room of Bevesley Newcomen, Esq; deceased, has occasioned the following Promotions, viz. Cuthbert Ellison, Esq; hath a Commission to be Major of Col. Cathcart's Regiment of Dragoons, and likewise to be a Captain of a Troop in the said Regiment, in the Room of the said Henry de Grangues, Esq; John Wynn, Esq; hath a Commission to be Captain in the said Regiment, in the Room of the said Cuthbert Ellison, Esq; And John Southby, Esq; hath a Commission to be Captain in Major General Price's Regiment of Foot, in the Room of the said John Wynn, Esq;

Ecl. Prof. We hear that the Right Reverend Dr. Burroughs will be translated to the See of Londonderry,

in Ireland, vacant by the Death of the Right Rev. Dr. Downes. Dr. Carey, Chaplain to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will be promoted to the See of Limerick, in the Room of Dr. Burroughs. — We hear the Rev. Dr. Burrell, who has a Living in Kent, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, will be promoted to the Deanery of Rochester, vacant by the Promotion of Dr. Clagget to the Bishoprick of St. David's.

Acc. They write from Leek in Staffordshire, that a most deplorable Accident happened on Saturday last, at a Mercer's House in that Town, where the Mercer's Daughter, a Girl of about 11 Years of Age, and a Maid Servant, going into the Garret to fetch down some Linen, had the Curiosity to look into a Tub of Gunpowder by taking off the Cover, when a Spark from the Candle blew up the Barrel; the Maid perished instantly, and the Daughter d'd the next Day; the Roof was blown off, and the House likewise set on Fire by this Accident.

Dead. Saturday last died Edward Thurland, of Ryegate in Surrey, Esq; possessed of a very plentiful Estate, the Bulk of which he has left to three Nieces, (he having no Issue) Daughters to Martin Bowes, of St. Edmund's-bury in Suffolk, Esq; deceased. — Mr. Benjamin Bradley, lately an eminent Virginia Merchant. — The Rev. Dr. Thomas Colton, an eminent Dissenting Minister of York — John Olmuis, Esq; Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. — Wednesday Morning d'd Sir Griffith Boynton of Burton Agnes in Yorkshire, Bart. at his Habitation in Ormond-street; a Gentleman of 4000 l. per Annum. He dying without Issue, the Honour and Estate goes to a Brother's Son, now Sir Francis Boynton.

On Sunday Morning the 26th Day of this Month, a Charity Sermon will be preached by the Reverend Doctor CROXALL, for the Benefit of the Children of St. Mary Le-Strand.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 102. South Sea Annuity 109 1 half. Bank 148 1 qr. India 179 1 half. Blanks 7 l. 4s. 20 l. Prizes 19 l. 4 s.

WINES Sold, Neat as Imported,

By EDMUND MEYRICK,

At the WINE-VAULTS, next Door to WAGHORN'S Coffee-House by the Parliament Stairs in Old Palace-Yard, Westminster.

Red Port at 5 s. 6 d.	White Lisbon at 5 s. 4 d.
White Port 5 s. 0 d.	Anadoc 5 s. 4 d.
Mountains 5 s. 4 d.	Sherry 5 s. 4 d.
Methuen 5 s. 6 d.	Canary 5 s. 4 d.

Ripes and Hotheads at the lowest Prices

N. B. By Letter directed from any Part of the City of London, or Places adjacent, Country Towns or Villages in England, Persons may be supply'd with any Quantity they please, equally the same as if present themselves, having Porters to carry it out.

If you have not Bottles to return, to pay for Quarts 2s. per Dozen, and for Pints 1s. 6d. At any Time on the Return of the like Quantity as you pay for, the Money shall be return'd. At the said Place may be had, right Canary Filtering Stones to clarify Water, at reasonable Prices.

A Copy of the Certificate of the CHURCH-WARDENS of the Parish of St. Martin's.

We the Church Wardens of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, do certify to whom it may concern, that the Bearer hereof Mr. Labar, has an excellent new Way of curing the Venereal Disease, without Salivation or Sickness, Alteration of Diet or Hindrance of Business, having cured 13 Persons in St. Martin's Work-house. In Testimony whereof, we the Church-Wardens have given this Certificate this 10th Day of April, Anno Dom. 1730.

Sign'd by the two Church-Wardens, who are not willing that their Names should be made publick in the Town; likewise by the Governor, Clerk and Mrs. Matron. But if any Body is willing to be satisfied of the Truth, they may inquire at the Work-house.

Dr. Another Certificate from St. James's Parish, sign'd by the two Church-Wardens.

Mr. Labar's Dwelling Place is in Bullin-Court at the Golden Ball near the new Exchange in the Strand.

To be LETT at a reasonable Rate,

In Knowles Court in Carter-Lane near Doctors-Commons, Some HOUSES in very good Condition. Enquire at Mr. Bottomley's at the Bishop's Head, at the Entry of the said Court, who has the Keys of the Houses.

To be SOLD, for ready Money,

By C. PRICE in the Fleet,

New GLOBES of 9 Inches Diameter at 10s. 6d. each, 12 Inches ditto 15 s. each, 16 Inches 1 l. 5 s. neatly fitted with Meridian Horizon, &c. A new correct Set of Sea Charts (an Undertaking much wanted) printed on fine Imperial Paper at 4 s. A Sheet — New Alphabets of all the Hands by G. Bickham, printed on half a Sheet of Imperial Paper at 3 s. each. — A curious Print of the Stuarts Family engraven by Mr. Vandergruch on half a Sheet of Imperial Paper, at 3 s. each.

N. B. The above are not sold under twice the Price; but ill Fortune and ill Usage has constrain'd me to sell my Goods at this cheap Rate, which will barely pay Workmanship, but undoubtedly will prove advantageous to the Publick, who, by this Means will have the best Things, best cheap, printed in London instead of Paris, Rome, Amsterdam, &c. I shall in the next Craftsman offer some other Things in the like Manner.

WHEREAS several Veins of Lead, Iron, Coal, Copper, and Copras-Stone, have been discover'd in the Lordship of Millor, in the County of Cumberland, which (in the Opinion of several experienced Miners, who have viewed the same) if work'd would turn to good Account. If therefore any Persons are inclinable to take a Lease of the said Mines, they may apply to Wm. Hudleston, Esq; of Millom-Castle, Lord of the said Manor, who will treat with them about the same; and the said Mr. Hudleston has two Manors in Yorkshire, call'd Cotherstone and Hunderwaite, near Barnard-Castle, where there is a good Vein of Lead Ore, which his Steward, Mr. Longdale, an Attorney in Barnard-Castle has Orders to Lett upon reasonable Terms.